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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1911.

Virginia meets a fateful issue today. That issue is not a much heralded efficiency in Washington, it is a much needed efficiency in Virginia. What Virginia should consider to-day is not white supremacy twenty years ago, but white truth now not brilliant extravagance, but spotless trustworthiness.

Senator Martin has been judged by his own letters and his own statements, and found unworthy. Senator Swanson has been judged by his own actions, his own admissions and his own claims and found unfaithful.

For the honor of Virginia, Senator Martin and Senator Swanson should be defeated.

FOR VIRGINIA.

I am enclosing, with my compliments, a silver dollar which was deposited together with several hundred others just like it, which had apparently been buried for many years. I am enclosing it to show you the benefit of the postal savings bank. It is a thing about which I believe it will be the means of putting a great deal of money into circulation which has been concealed heretofore and will in reality prove a benefit to the banks, rather than an injury to some have predicted prior and subsequent to the enactment of the postal savings law.

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UNDERWOOD KEEPING A LEVEL HEAD.

Representative Underwood is keeping his head wonderfully well when most of those about him are losing theirs. It was not very nice in him to speak of Mr. Taft's tariff board as being composed of "clerks"—we believe that its members are really very excellent, well-informed men of affairs and are doubtless making a careful study of the tariff question from a scientific point of view. They are probably not better qualified to deal with the subject than the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House; but their report will be worthy of consideration.

Mr. Underwood will not reject any good suggestions this board may make simply because of the source from which they shall come, but will regard them with an open mind. At a recent dinner of the National Italian Democratic League in New York, he said that he awaited with patience the President's message next December, and that "if the President is willing to give honest, just and fair relief to the American people the Democratic Congress is willing to uphold his hands, as we did in the instance of the reciprocity pact. But if we are to be told to pass restrictive, prohibitive tariff bills that are only a makeshift and not a revision downward we will carry this great question to the American people and confidently await their verdict."

NO OBJECTION.

Governor Marshall, of Indiana, is generally regarded as being far removed from the predatory interests. However, an organization with headquarters at Cincinnati which is advocating the initiative, referendum, and recall prints this in its "Literature":

"Governor Marshall is a candidate for the Presidency. He may make a rate President for the predatory interests. At any rate, there is where he should be told to go for support."

The sole basis for this intemperate and unbecoming declaration is that Governor Marshall had given his approval to a proposed new Constitution which, while authorizing the recall for other offices, exempts the judiciary from its operation.

Such a limitation upon the recall is in accord with the best thought of the day, and is a recommendation for Governor Marshall—in no wise an objection to him.

DON'T FORGET THE FEE SYSTEM.

At the election to-day it is hoped that in the dust and confusion of the Senatorial contest, the voters will not forget that the election of members of the Legislature who are pledged to the destruction of the fee system is in the highest degree important.

OMAHA MOVES FORWARD.

Omaha, Nebraska, by a vote of 2 to 1 adopted the commission form of government last Saturday. This was the first city in the State to vote on the question. Special efforts for the new plan of government were made by the Ad Club, of Omaha, and the business men of the city turned out in great numbers to vote for the reform. The result will be that seven men will constitute the new commission, supplanting a Mayor and Council of twelve. Another city has swung into line with the most progressive American municipalities.

A CURE FOR DRUNKARDS.

New Douglas, Illinois, has got itself on the map. In that town a very practical way of dealing with "drunks" has been found. Going on the theory that it isn't so much the liquor as the man who drinks it that causes all the trouble, they have set about administering discipline to the man. Every individual caught publicly in a state of intoxication, and every habitual drunkard known to the authorities, is duly fined. In cases where it is deemed necessary, the fine money is sent to his family. After this the man is taken to the cemetery, tied to a tombstone and compelled to sleep it off where his outbursts and noisy talk will not give offense, and where violence will hurt nobody but himself. His "morning after" is spent in the dismal company of grave-diggers, and his feeling of remorse is likely to be enough to make him swear off for all time.

RECIROCITY IN CANADA.

Early next month comes the election of a new House of Commons in Canada. The following table will aid in an understanding of the fight that Premier Laurier is making. These figures show how the House that was dissolved July 29 stood:

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Nova Scotia	6	32
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Manitoba	8	24
Saskatchewan	1	9
Alberta	5	2
British Columbia	5	2
Yukon	0	1
Totals	88	125

Premier Laurier is at the head of the Liberals, while Mr. Borden leads the Conservatives, aided by Bourassa. The Premier hopes for a majority at least as great as that in the dissolved House.

The issues are complex. The reciprocity question is supplemented with an appeal against annexation and an attack on the Laurier naval scheme. Imperialism enters the campaign and the voter is beset by issues. Neither the out-and-out Nationalists nor the Imperialists are supporting Laurier, but the good sense of the Dominion is behind him. The outlook is that he will control the new House and stay in office.

Reciprocity is fairly safe, because several Conservatives will vote to

THE LESSON OF A MOULDY DOLLAR.

The popularity of the postal savings banks show some odd variations. The deposits in the Chicago bank are down those in the same institution in New York. New York has the largest foreign population in the country, and it had been supposed that the security offered by the postal banks would prove more attractive there than anywhere else.

It is not in the large cities, however, that the postal banks are required for such communities are well provided with the best banking facilities. It is the country towns that the postal banks are achieving most. A letter written by the postmaster of Corinth, Mississippi, to the Postmaster General may be given in proof of this contention:

"I am enclosing, with my compliments, a silver dollar which was deposited together with several hundred others just like it, which had apparently been buried for many years. I am enclosing it to show you the benefit of the postal savings bank. It is a thing about which I believe it will be the means of putting a great deal of money into circulation which has been concealed heretofore and will in reality prove a benefit to the banks, rather than an injury to some have predicted prior and subsequent to the enactment of the postal savings law."

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